

Where 1c Has a Purchasing Power of From 1c to 50c

"Rexall Remedies"

There are more than 350—each designed for an ordinary ailment—made from a prescription used successfully by prominent physicians.

Rexall Orderlies—the pleasantest, effective laxative. 25c, 50c
Rexall Liver Salts—agreeable laxative. 25c, 50c
Rexall Kidney Pills—for all kidney ills. 50c
Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup—agreeable to the taste. 25c, 50c, \$1
Rexall Celery and Iron Tonic—for strength and health. 50c, \$1

ONE CENT 1c-SALE-1c

On March 21 and 22 you can make 1 cent go further than ever before. Buy at the regular price any article listed below; add another cent and you get two of that article instead of one.

Grover's Drug Store

The REXALL Store

"Rexall Remedies"

Each is guaranteed to give satisfaction—to do all that you expect it to—money back. There is no real time about this offer.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, for stomach health. 25-50¢
Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, for glossy, luxuriant hair. 50c, \$1
Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste, for health of scalp. 25c
Rexall Eczema Ointment, soothing cooling healing. 50c, \$1

Rexall Nerve Tablets, soothing to the nerves. 50c, \$1
Rexall Mentholine Balm for all surface inflammation. 25c
Rexall Tooth Paste—the ideal antiseptic dentifrice. 25c
Rexall Shaving Lotion, ideal for use after shaving. 25c, 50c

**STATIONERY**

We are exclusive agents for the big United Stationery Company's line. You positive cannot find its equal in quality, style or finish elsewhere, and our every day prices mean better prices for less money. But during this sale:

Regular 35c Stationery, 1 box 35c, 2 boxes 36c
 Regular 5c Envelopes, 1 pkg 5c, 2 pkgs 6c
 Rexall Playing Cards 1 pack 25c, 2 packs 26c

ALMA,**MICH.****RUBBER**

You save money on rubber goods here, because our prices are lowest consistent with a high quality that is exceedingly hard to duplicate elsewhere.

For your gardening, your spring housecleaning, dish-washing—the many things you have to do that roughen and harden the hands and make them unsightly and sore, get a pair of our guaranteed rubber gloves.

Real Rubber

Maximum Gloves' per pair \$1.00
 Roxbury Gloves, per pair .50

You'll be delighted with their splendid wearing qualities, and the soft, comfortable condition they will keep your hands in.

Friday and Saturday only:

5c Nipples 2 for 6c
 5c Medicine Droppers 2 for 6c
 10c Comfy Soothers 2 for 11c

Maximum, Monogram, Roxbury and American Beauty Fountain Syringes, Water Bottles, and other rubber goods sold only at

The Rexall Store**PERFUMES**

Only the virgin extract of carefully selected fresh cut Victoria and Parma violets is used in

Violet Dulce

(Sweet Violet)
 Perfumes and Toilet Preparations

Each a marvel of daintiness, both in package and contents.

Violet Dulce Cold Cream, 25c, 50c
 Violet Dulce Extract, per oz. 50c
 Violet Dulce Face Powder 50c
 Violet Dulce Sachet, per ox. 50c

Violet Dulce Soap, the cake 25c
 Violet Dulce Talcum, 25c
 Violet Dulce Dry Rouge, 25c
 Violet Dulce Toilet Water, 75c and \$1.25
 Violet Dulce Vanishing Cream, 50c
 Violet Dulce Liquid Face Powder, 50c and \$1

Violet Dulce, D'Arcton, New England, Alma, Godel, Intense, Harmony and Bouquet Jeanie perfumes and toilet preparations are sold only at

The Rexall Store

Lord Baltimore Writing Paper, 1 lb. 25c 2 lbs. 26c

Lord Baltimore Envelopes, 1 pkg of 50 25c 2 pkgs 26c

Symphony Lawn Stationery

The one most preferred for polite correspondence Friday and Saturday only, 24 envelopes and 34 sheets paper

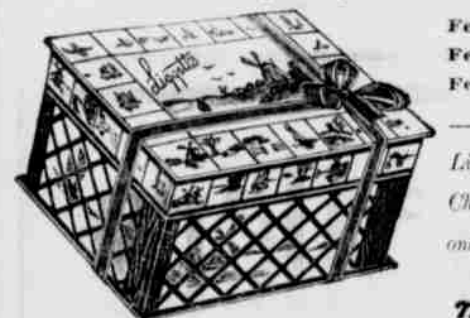
1 box 50c
 2 boxes 51c

CANDY

Highest esteemed because most delicious. Exquisite flavors; perfect purity; richly artistic packages. Lbs. 80c and \$1

Wholly delightful. Prices usually much lower than asked for other kinds not nearly so good.

Fenway Chocolates, Parisienne package, lb. 60c



Fenway Dainty Dutch Delights lb. 60c
 Fenway Milk Chocolate Creams lb. 60c
 Fenway Cocktails (tantalizingly delicious) package 10c

Liggett's and Fenway Chocolates are sold only at

The Rexall Store

Advertised or Not Prices at

GROVER'S DRUG STORE

The REXALL Store

Are Always Lowest Quality Considered

FARM OF FORTY ACRES

Equipment, Management and Income of Small Place.

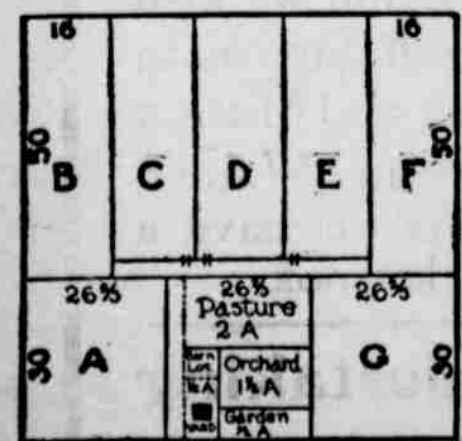
Convenient Scheme for Dividing Land Into Five-Acre Tracts—One of These Utilized for Home-Steak and Garden.

(By W. J. SPILLMAN, Chief of United States Bureau of Farm Management.)

Mr. H. H. Mowry of the office of farm management, has been making a special study of the equipment, management and income of a large number of small fruit and truck farms, many of them run by people who have recently come from the city.

This study has given us somewhat a new point of view. In general these small farmers are not successful. This fact has led us to study the question more closely, and as a result a scheme for the management of a forty-acre farm is outlined below, which seems to be practicable.

Figure 1 shows a convenient scheme for subdividing forty acres to fit it for the cropping system to be outlined below. It will be observed that the forty acres are divided into eight five-acre tracts. One of these is set aside for what may be called the "home-stead." These five acres are at the



Forty-acre farm subdivided into eight five-acre tracts. This shows a convenient method of subdivision which gives access

to all the fields without crossing land in roads. Length of lines given in rods.

center on one side, and it is supposed that a public road passes this side of the tract.

Of these five acres half an acre is utilized for the house and yard and the barn and barn lot. This space is ample for what we have in view. One-half acre is devoted to garden, one and one-half acres to orchard and the remaining two acres for a paddock into which to turn the stock for exercise.

By judicious management these two acres can also be made to furnish some pasture and some soiling crops. The other seven five-acre tracts are to be devoted to a seven-year rotation. When this rotation is in full swing the crops on the farm for a given year will be as follows: Field A, potatoes; field B, three acres of cabbage and two acres of onions; field C, corn; field D, cowpeas; field E, corn; field F, clover; field G, clover.

The next year each of these crops would move to another field as follows: The potatoes would go to field G, which was in clover the year before. The cabbage and onions next year would go to field B. The corn on field C would go the next year to field B. Cowpeas in field D would go the next year to field C. The corn in field E would go to D, while E would be sown in clover and F remain in clover.

The next year each crop would move to another field in the same manner, so that each year potatoes are sown after second year clover, cabbage and onions are planted after potatoes, etc. The potatoes, cabbage and onions on this farm would form the market crops. The two fields of corn, the field of cowpeas and the first year's seeding of clover would furnish twenty acres of forage for the live stock, while the second year clover would furnish pasture for the live stock during the summer.

In each of the two corn fields some winter grain, such as wheat or rye, could be sown early in August at the time when the corn is laid by, that is, when cultivation of the corn ceases. This wheat would furnish fall and winter pasture for the live stock. In the corn field which is to be followed by clover, the wheat would be

turned under very early in the spring in preparation for sowing the clover. In the corn field which is to be followed by cowpeas the wheat could remain until the second year clover field is ready to turn stock on, at which time it might be plowed up and sown to cowpeas. We thus have pasture during the whole year in sections where the seasons permit winter pasturing.

In states that are too far north for the cowpeas, soy beans may be substituted for them, and in regions too far north for soy beans, oats can be used on this field, the other crops in the rotation remaining the same. Commercial fertilizers would be required for the potatoes, cabbage and onions.

There is plenty of good literature published by the department of agriculture and by a good many of the state experiment stations relative to the cultivation and fertilization of potatoes, cabbage and onions, and the reader is referred to this literature for further information concerning the growing of these crops.

One fact to which I would call attention is that in the marketing of potatoes, cabbage and onions it is not necessary for the farmer to run to market every day for several weeks, as would be the case with most other kinds of truck crops, especially strawberries and tomatoes.

ALLEN DISTRICT.

Charles Richardson was in Alma, Saturday and Sunday.

Archie Colley and S. T. Richardson were in Middleton, a few days last week.

Miss Edna Shellhaas who is teaching near Ithaca, spent the week's end with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, of St. Louis, moved out to their farm Monday.

Phil O'Boyle was an Alma caller Sunday.

Henry Moggenbourg moved on the place he purchased of Chas. Vandemark this last week.

Hilda Dopfer is reported no better.

Miss Choral Thomas visited with friends in Shepherd several days last week.

Carl Gallagher was in Alma the first of the week.

HANDICAPPED.

This is the Case With Many Alma People.

Too many Alma citizens are handicapped with bad backs. The unceasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and stooping or lifting an impossibility. The back aches at night, preventing refreshing rest and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plasters and liniments may give relief but cannot reach the cause if the kidneys are weak. To eliminate the pains and aches of kidney backache you must cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys—thousands testify to their merit. Can you doubt Alma evidence?

James Mathison, blacksmith, 211 W. Superior St., Alma, Mich., says: "I didn't know just what was the matter with me. My back got so lame and sore that I could hardly move. When I stooped over I had sharp pains in the small of my back. I sent twenty-five miles to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and it was worth the trouble. They took the lameness and soreness out of my back."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WEDNESDAY'S FIRE.

Barn of Dell Perry Burns at 1:30 P.M.—Fire Department Made Good Run.

The alarm of fire yesterday was occasioned by the burning of the barn of Dell Perry, who lives directly back of the administration building at the college. Origin of the fire is unknown. The building and contents including a cow and a bunch of chickens were burned. Mr. Perry places his loss at \$450, with insurance in the Farmers' Mutual.

ROOM TO RENT—For light house-keeping; ground floor. All modern conveniences. Enquire 417 West Center street. Mrs. Win Wilson.

CHILDREN AT THE CAPITAL

Washington Is Noted for Its Many Interesting Youngsters—Diplomatic Corps Well Represented.

Visitors to Washington are often surprised at the many beautiful and engaging children to be seen here. Some of the most interesting among the many can be mentioned Senator Dixon's five little girls. The Swager Sherleys of Kentucky have two beautiful little girls constantly attended by a French governess and maid, so that they speak beautiful French and very bad English, and Representative Hobson, the much kissed hero of the Merrimac, and his attractive young wife have a most interesting family of children.

Among the diplomatic folk there are numbers and numbers of very beautiful and very engaging youngsters. The little Baroness Hengelmuller, whose father, the Baron Hengelmuller, ambassador from Vienna, has just been recalled, was among the most fascinating children of the capital, and while she was much too old for the frolicsome play hours of the park, she was frequently seen out for her daily walks with her Hungarian maid or her French governess.

The Countess Benoit d'Azay before her marriage to Lieutenant d'Azay, now naval attaché to the French embassy, was Miss Caroline Jones of Chicago, and her two young sons are typical Americans—they assert that they are Americans, and nobody seeing them would have any occasion to dispute the statement.

But there are Nick Longworth's young nephew and niece, who are intensely French. They are the children of the military attaché of the French embassy, Count De Chambrun, and Mr. Longworth's sister, who pre- vious to her marriage was Miss Clara Longworth of Cincinnati. Both Adelbert and little Clara are typically French in their speech and manners, which probably is due to the constant presence of French maids and a French governess.

In the Persian legation are three attractive dark-eyed children—two sons and a daughter. Their mother was Miss Florence Breen of Boston and their father Ali Kuli Kahn, is charge d'affaires of the legation. The older of the boys, Rahim Kuli Kahn, already is a general in the Persian army, a complimentary title purely, but he has a most wonderful uniform as insignia of his rank, and when he dons it much to the delight of the boys of the neighborhood he becomes vastly more envied than the boys who merely have Rough Rider suits or Boy Scout uniforms. The three children are being given every advantage of unspooled American children and are attending school in the public schools of the capital.

Then there is one little girl in the Turkish legation—Cynthia, daughter of Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, first secretary of the legation, and a charming English mother, who is also giving her little girl the advantages of plain Americanism and sending her to the public school.

The South American diplomatic folk have a large company of clever and attractive children. The Norwegian minister and Madam Byrn have four children.

CORSETS IN THE DISCARD

Unwhaleboned Girl, French and Fetch- ing, Now the Rage at Capital Smart Dances.

Conservatives in Washington society, who hold that the elegant smoking, bunny-bugging women are sending society to the bow-wows, have another tune to set their wall now. It is the uncorseted girl. She arrived in single file last winter; this season she has come in full battalions.

It is French and fetching to discard the ingridding stays. Besides, only very slender, youthful persons dare to take up the innovation, so the innocent little debutantes very decidedly have "put one over" on their sisters of several seasons ago.

At the Draper costume ball the other night, the Eighteenth Century French court costumes, with their rigid whaleboning and their general bouffant effect, made the corset a negligible affair. Negligible also have the products of the corsetier been at most of the smart dances given this winter.

The first girl to appear uncorseted at a dance created a mild sensation, but so materially did her innovation enhance her career as a belle that the subsequent dances were remarkable for the number of girls who had taken up the "back to nature" idea.

The prevailing style of frock, with its high-waisted effect and its female air of languishment makes the new "dress reform" idea possible. One after another the youthful damsels have cast aside the artificial form and nobody seems to care a lot how the elders shriek.

Significant Sign.

A neat sign in fine gilt letters spelling the word "Exit" has been placed conspicuously above the revolving doors on the senate side of the Capitol.

"What is that sign for?" inquired a sad-looking stranger of one of the policemen.

"That's to show the Republican employees of the senate the way out of the building after March 4," replied the officer without grinning.

Pittsburgh Leads.

More fuel is used in the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity than in any other city in the world.

JUST WHAT HENS EAT

Meat Is Usually in Form of Bugs and Worms.

Considerable Studying and Experimenting Necessary to Find Out What Fowls Need and How Much They Should Have.

(By KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES.)

The hen has three reasons for eating: to repair the tissues of her body, to keep herself warm, and to make eggs. It therefore follows that her diet must be varied and plentiful. If we open the crop of a hen that has been allowed to eat just what she pleased we will find that she has provided herself with three kinds of food—grain, green stuff and meat. The last named is usually in the form of bugs and worms.

We must, then, furnish our hens with food of these classes. Moreover, the quantity must be about right of each. If they are not given enough, they will have to use it all for body building and heat production, and will have nothing left over to make eggs with. If we feed too much of some kinds the surplus will go to fat, and the hens will get too lazy to lay.

It takes considerable studying and experimenting to find out just what the hens need, and how much they ought to have, but we must learn as soon as we can, or we will find our

Oats sprouted to supply green food when none is growing in the open. The arrangement of the trays shows sowing at week intervals. Then trays can be slipped out and placed in the poultry house as needed.

poultry is not so profitable as it ought to be. The feeding question is one of the most important in the whole poultry business.

Experts tell us that a hen needs about six ounces of food a day. A flock of ten, then, will need about three and three-fourths pounds a day, or a trifle over twenty-six pounds a week.

Of this amount two-thirds by weight should consist of grains. The grain should be a mixture of equal parts of wheat, cracked corn and oats. A few handfuls of sunflower seed, cane seed or buckwheat should be added for variety. They are to the hen what pie is to the boy—and you know what that is.

The other third should be a "mash," which is a mixture of bran and other finely ground feeds, usually fed dry. Some poultrymen moisten the mash, but the majority claim that it is better to feed it dry, and let the hen moisten it in her crop by drinking what water she wants. If fed dry there is less danger from certain kinds of disease.

A good formula for a mash is as follows: One-half bushel of bran, 4 quarts alfalfa meal, 2 quarts each of ground oats and corn meal, 1 tablespoonful of charcoal, 1 pint of beef scrap, 1 tablespoonful of salt and 1 teaspoonful of pepper.

This furnishes both meat and green food in about the right quantities. Where these elements are given in other ways the alfalfa meal and beef scrap may be omitted from the mash.

These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together, and the mash kept where the hens can get it any time they want it. It is a bulky food, but not a fattening one, so there is no danger of their eating too much. The bran is one of the best "condition powders" poultry can have. It keeps the system vigorous and healthy and furnishes a large part of the egg-making elements.

The grain food should always be thrown into a deep little of straw or chaff, where the birds will have to "scratch for a living." If you have ever watched an old hen digging about in the yard you will know that it is as natural for her to dig as it is to breathe.

Grit and lime, usually given in the form of oyster shells, are two other necessary elements. They should be kept before the fowls all the time. A very convenient hopper for feeding the mash, grit and shells may be made like the illustration, the compartment for the mash being much larger than the others.

Attorney John M. Dunham was in Detroit on business the latter part of the week and over Sunday.

Just Received A Car Load of AMERICAN Steel Fence Posts

Cheaper Than Wood and More Durable Galvanized Inside and Outside

Neither Rot Rust or Burn

Not damaged by fire, lightning, heat, cold or moisture. Protect stock from lightning. Can be driven in ordinary soil.

Why waste money on cheap post material when you can buy American Steel Posts which

LAST A LIFE TIME

The Caple Hardware Co.



YOU'RE going to take kindly to the smart new styles we're showing in custom tailored suits.

\$15 \$30

Just time enough to have one made to your order.

Fred Slater

Men's Wear

Alma, Mich.